The supply of legitimate campaign weapons with which the g. o. p. has been fighting Honocable John McBride have long since become chestnuts, and are failing with the approaching frosts. In despair they have drifted into their wanted mode of fighting, and the campaign is now characterized by malicious valsifying and un ust misrepresentation.

The frequent appearance in the Repub Bean press of cards, alleged to have been written by miners in the various districts of the State, have attracted some attention. These cards set forth as well as it can be done in mangled English that the miners are openly op-posed to the election of John McBride, and hundreds of them, even of Demoeratic persuasion, are working against which is, of course, a monumenta lie. The authorship of these cards has been traced to one man, and the proof will be furnished any person who will call upon your correspondent for that gurpose. The author of them has long enjoyed the reputation of being a sneak-ing, unparalleled liar, a political chameseon and a demagogue. This man is none other than Andrew Roy of Glen Roy, ex-State mine inspector. His seur-volous cards written from Glen Roy are being dated from the towns of various maning districts, and his work is receiving the highest praise from the Republican executive committee.

Although Roy seems to spread over the entire State, there may be a few people who would like to know who he sometning about his record, and here at is: Roy was a Republican in 1874 when William Allen, a Democrat c Governor, appointed him mine inspector of Ohio. In 1875 Allen was a candidate for re-election, and Roy having sucked the public teat for a year, turned his coat in order to hold on; for he became Democrat. His fondest hopes went g mmering, for Allen was defeated, and Roy soon after executed another acrobatic feat and became a Greenbacker. He was the candidate of that party for Secretary of State in 1878, and in 1879 was a candidate for Auditor of State. In this campaign he was openly charged with hav-ing sold out his party to the Republieans, and this charge was verified by ernor against General Tom Ewing, the father of the greenback idea. For this treachery to principle and party Roy, like Judas, received his silver in the shape of an appoint rent as mine in-spector. He then executed another scrobatic feat and became a Republi-In the office of mine inspector he received the name of being the most indalent official in Ohio, and one whom the miners soon learned to despise. In his official capacity he frequently

ealled upon miners to write him freel about their grievances, and they did so The result was that Roy sneakingly gave the names of many so doing their employers and they were dis-charged. Two notable victims of this kind of treachery were Michael Gregan, of Buchtel, and John Tollet, of Stratsville. Roy frequently advocated the cause of the operator against the miner, instead of remaining neutral, as his official position and honor de-

He made repeated visits to Missouri and the West, to look after coal and mineral lands in which Foster and other prominent Republicans were interested. He did this at the State's expense, neglected his duties as inspector, and drew his salary the same as when attending to his duties. He has become interested as an operator of mines in Jackson the joint convention of mixers and mine operators held in Columbus last spring. He has openly asked Mr. McBride (and it is the only open quest on he has made) to give some reason to the miners for not pushing his coal weighing bill through the Legislature. Roy actually has the nerve to ask such a question as his after tighting Mr. McBride's bill in cowardly, sneaking manner. Roy wrote letters to members of the House of Representatives orging them to prewent a reconsideration of the bill. He finally wrote Mr. McBride himself, also Captain McClure, the member from Vinton County, and chairman of the committee having the consideration of

There is not a man in Ohio to-day who has been so prominently before the miners and workingmen who has less friends than Andrew Roy. On all hands among those who know him you can hear words of condemnation. nowhere can you hear a single word of praise. He is an ignorant blatherskite, and is now expressing his fears that the Miners' Union will be destroyed by being drawn into politics. Roy is such a notorious friend of this organization that his words will be listened to with interest. The facts are that he has always sought to retard the progress of the organization, and, in fact, every movement with which Mr. McBride has

The lacts are that Hon. John Me-Bride's career as a labor organizer has been a brilliant one. He is the only President the present Miners' Union has had; he organized the union and carried it through the great strikes of the Mahoning, Tuscarawas and Hocking Valley. He is the advocate of the advanced idea of arbitration, and through his influence it has been introduced in settling the differences between opera-tors and miners. He caused to be successfully adjusted by arbitration the strikes in the Connotton Valley, the Tuscarawas Valley, and finally in the Hocking Valley, in all of which the miners were successful. He originated the movement to bring the operator and miners into closer relationship and to adopt arbitration pationally, and adto adopt arbitration nationally; and advocated and succeeded in having adopted a yearly scale of prices as a preventive of frequent strikes for rates. the direction of his master mind the un on has prospered, and the proof of its prosperity can be found in the official t to the Labor Tribune, which is report to the

ms follows:

"At the end of the Hocking strike the organization was \$1,400 in deba, which was the case last January. Since that time we have said off all this indebtedness, paid the expense of three meetings of the State executive board, paid for a large amount of extra labor performed by district officers, the expense of Coshocton arbitration, the salarice of three general officers, and to-day have \$1.00s in the treasury. This, too, when we cally have a ten-cent saonthly contribution from our members, one cent per month permember of this golar to the national federation; thus leaving us only nine cents permember of this golar to the national federation; thus leaving us only nine cents permember of this golar to the national federation; thus leaving us only nine cents permeanth with which to do our business. Our organization has lived longer-than any other miners' union that ever existed in Ohio. It has overcome more discustices than were over encountered by others and lived. It is not a weak organization, but on the contrary strong, healthy, vigorous, and is in better condition than ever before to protect the miner and his rights."

Se much for John MeBride's work in

miners and laboring men of Ohio much practical advice which will work untold benefits in ameliorating their condition. But the card fiend of Glen Roy is not the only example of sneaking work on the part of Republican managers. The

Republican press has become contamin-ated with the same spirit and are pushing a malicious misrepresentation of Mr. McBride's speech. The Cleveland Leader not only printed this campaign lie furnished them by the Republican executive committee, but likes to repeat it occasionally. The distorted paragraph from Mr. McBride's speech is published as follows:

"Whenever in these United States the aris "Whenever in these United States the aristocrats of government secure a hold upon the people, and become domineering and dictatorial in their encroachments upon the people (as did the aristocracy of France in the days previous to the revolution) I trust I will be found in the ranks of the people, as Socialist, if you like, a Communist, if you like; nay, and more, an Amarchist, if you like, to tear them up, root and branch."

This is a clear case of misrepresenta tion of facts. The speech from which the paragraph is taken was delivered before a meeting of the miners of the Hocking Valley at Buchtel, and was arranged several months before the nomination of Mr. McBride as Secretary of State. He was addressing the assemblage upon the subject of "trades and while delivering his speech a Republican newspaper was handed him containing a virulent attack upon trades unions. The article stated that "the trades unions of to-day were actuated by the same desires and prompted by like motives as were the Communists of France, in the days of the revolution. when the streets of the beautiful city of Paris ran red with human gore. Flushed with indignation, burning with enthu lasm. McBride read the paper,

and holding it aloft replied as follows:

"This is a false and slanderous attack upon trade unionists who are loyal citizens of the United States. I am a trade unionist, a native of the United States, and as such owe aliepiance to and recognize no other flag but the glorious stars and stripes; but if the time over comes when aristocracy of the United States secure such a hold upon the government and be so domineering in their encroachments upon the rights of the people and as tyrasical in their exactions as were the artstocracy of France in the days preceding the revolution, then, if alive, I hope to be found in the ranks of the people battling, not as a Communist, not as a Socialist, but as a Nihilist, to destroy root and branch thelpowers of the aristocracy and to bring back the government to what it was originally intended by its founders: "One of the people for the people and by the people."

This then is the communism, anarchism, treason, etc., as is styled by the and holding it aloft replied as follows:

ism, treason, etc., as is styled by the Republican press of John McBride. More loyal words were never uttered, and in all his dealings with the labor-ing men of Ohio Mr. McBride has never made a single speech which can be justly critic zed as incendiary or com-munistic. The repeated attempts to misrepresent him and distort facts have failed, and the blunders of the Republican press on this subject is an open con fession of their lack of salient points for attack. - Columbus Cor. Plain Dealer.

PENITENTIARY FINANCES.

The Abolishment of the Contract-Convict

"It is settled that the late administration of the penitentiary fell behind all preceding ad-ministrations enormously in its financial re-turns to the Treasury. While others paid all expenses and put money in the Treasury, this one did not pay expenses, but ran in debt at a rate that was simply amazing in compar-ison with former administrations,"—Colum-bus Dianatch.

The question of financial saving or loss should not be taken into account when discussing the penitentiary problem, unless a journal or partisan orator proposes to ignore totally the motives which prompted the passage of the present penitentiary law. A sentiment per-vaded Ohio and other States very strongly a few years since that contractlabor should be abolished. In New York public sentiment was so strong that a constitutional amendment was adopted by the people prohibiting such employment of convicts. In Ohio opinion was so positive on the subject that both political parties in State conventions adopted resolutions denunciatory of the system and demanding the total abolition of the custom by legislative enactment. A bill to that effect was introduced in the Sixty-fifth General Assembly by Representative Peet (Rep.), of Hamilton County. If passed the House, and when up for third reading in the Senate provoked the most exciting debate of the session. Democrats generally supported the measure, Republicans opposed. Behind the seats, within the bar of the Senate, prison contractors were grouped, leb-oying against the bill. The measure

was defeated. The first bill introduced in the Sixtysixth General Assembly was one upon the same subject. It was not intended to be partisan, and was not partisan members and Senators of both parties gave support to the measure-none more actively than the present Attor-ney-General of Ohio, Hon. J. A. Kohler. The bill was given a most thorough investigation. Institutions in other States were visited and correspondence received from eminent prison managers in this country and Europe. After mature deliberation the present law was enacted, and what is known as the piece-price plan was substituted for the contractconvict system. This plan, while not wholly satisfactory to outside labor, was a vast improvement on the old plan, and the most practicable solution of the problem at that time. The same plan

was adopted in New York.

Nobody expected the State would save money or make money by the new sys-tem, but the people of Ohio demanded the abolition of the contract-convict system and the legislature simply did its duty. The board of managers at that time happened to be Democrats, and upon them devolved the necessity of adapting the penitentiary to the new order of things, machinery was required and shops needed, all involving great expense at the outset. With s rious forebodings as to the result, and facing Republican criticism, the board commenced work, and profiting by experience, did the best they or any other body of men possibly could; and they, and the friends of the plan, were hopeful that a few years would not only prove the piece-price plan successful but lucrative. The poli-tics of the Scate changed last fall; and site cost the State changed last fall; and, without a change of law, or authority of law, the piece-price plan was practically ignored by Republican officials, the contractors again appeared, and the obnoxious contract system has partly been put in force. The people have not demanded a return to the contract sys-tem. Outside labor demanded its abo-

lition. The people demanded its abo-lition. The people demanded it, and a return to the obnoxious system, in a whole or part, is only done by Republi-can officials that a display of demagogy over the financial condition of the peni-tentiary may result.—*Toledo Bec.* "Skin" Foraker, Governor of Ohio together with his private secretary and all the officers at his command are neg-lecting their official business and devotmuch for John McBride's work in ing their whole time and attention to interest of organized labor. A the manufacturing of political capital in order to assist their party in carrying rior judgment, he has given the THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

The Republican Party Ignores the Workingmen, While the Democrats Give La. bor a Distinct Recognition by Placing a Representative of Organized Labor at the Head of Their Ticket.

It is the boast of the Republican party eaders that they do not have to pay any attention to the demands of labor for recognition and representation in public affairs. They do not believe that the workingmen are in earnest or that they mean what they say, and they therefore refuse to take any account of the labor vote in their political calculations. They gnore the workingmen and treat their requests for justice and fair treatment with indifference. They say that most of the Republican workingmen will vote the Republican ticket anyway, and those who say they will not can be induced to change their minds for a few dollars. This is the Republican theory of the campaign. This is why the party conventions have either ignored or directly snubbed the workingmen. This is why no attention is paid to the public ques-tions that concern labor, and the Republican leaders come into the campaign upon the great issue as to whether some Democratic official did or did not remove a section of the epidermis from the body of a defunct convict.

The political situation of the workmen in Ohio this fall will, therefore, be watched with interest, and have a wide significance. Their opportunity to de-monstrate the falsity of the Republican assumption with respect to them and to make manifest their own importance and power as political factors is present. It remains for them to show the Repubican leaders whether they are not the political vassals of that or any other party, and whether or not the Republiboast that their vote counts for nothing and can be bought in the market when wanted is true. The opportunity has come for the workingmen to demonstrate to the old parties that they have a power not to be despised and to teach the politicians that the labor vote can not be had except for such political action and such candidates as may deserve it.

The issue is very plainly made up and there need be no mistake about it. Democrats of Ohio have given labor a distinct recognition, and have placed representative of organized labor at the nead of their State ticket. The Repubicans have defied the workingmen and have put the management of their poitical campaign into the hands of milionaires and monopolies. They have said to the workingmen in effect: **W don't recognize you. We don't care for you. We don't believe your vote amounts to any thing, and if we want it we can buy it." If the workingmen of Ohio want to take the place the Republican leaders have accorded them, they will help elect a Republican ticket. If they want to assert their independence, demonstrate their power and give the lie to Republican assumption in re-gard to them, they will help elect John McBride, the Democratic representative

and their own. The issue has been made up. The Republican leaders have defied the workingmen to do their worst. It re mains now for the workingmen to teach the Republican leaders a lesson that

they need .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IS THIS SO?

Mas the G. A. R. Become un Annex to the Republican Party?

Among the boiler-plate matter prepared by Chairman W. S. Cappeller and sent out to the Republican press of campaign fullds, we find the following:
We have information from Republican State
Head-quarters at Columbus that in all parts
of Ohio there is a general movement on the
part of old soldiers, without regard to past
party affiliations, to support the Republican
ticket this year. Reports from all parts of
the State agree on this subject, and it now
seems likely that the votes of the members
of the Grand Army of the Republic will almost without exception be cast for gallant
General Robinson and the other soldier candidates on the Republican ticket.

If this is true it is very important

If this is true it is very important, and all the facts should be known. If the Post Adjutants are reporting to the Republican State Executive Committee, agreeing to turn over so many votes to the Republican bosses, it is about time that the thousands of Democrats who are members of the Grand Army, and who pay their annual dues and make additional contributions to its noble charities, should know it.

If the Department Commander is sending in consolidated reports of the Grand Army to the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee it is highly important that that fact be

If it is not true that the G. A. R. is reporting for service to the Republican Committee, and we do not believe it s, then it is important, for the good of the organization, that that fact be

known. The statement above quoted written in the rooms of the Republican Executive Committee by authority of that body, and put in type and stereo-typed by its chairman and sent to all the Republican papers in the State.

What says the Department Commander to the charge of the Republican State Executive Committee—is it true or false that the G. A. R. has become a Republican annex?

There are thousands of Grand Army nen anxious to see the organization go on rospering and doing good, who o know whether or not it is true that it s to be turned over to the management

of a political party.

What say the Post Commanders of
Lytle and Thomas—have they any information on this subject? Do they know of any title that W. S. Cappeller has to speak for the G. A. R., either as a private citizen or as chairman of a party

ommittee?
There are hundreds of soldiers right here in Cincinnati belonging to these Posts who desire to be informed on this

They tell us that both the written and nwritten law of the Grand Army forbids politics from crossing the guard line, and we believe that what they state s true. We believe that W. S. Cappel-ler has libeled the Grand Army.

We know that we but re-echo the sentiments of the best Grand Army men in C neinnati and Ohio when we say that this libel ought to be refuted est it wreck the noble organization, as it was once before wrecked by the poli-ticians.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WHEN the Democrats nominate a candidate in sympathy with the laboring men for office, the Republicans make a great outery about arraying labor against capital. When they talk of nominating a rich man for office, they raise a howl about boodle. This shows that they have nothing else to do but to growl. They have no issue to present of their ewn. Republican issues and the Republican party are about it an end. WHEN the Democrats nominate

EVOLUTION OF A GREAT ISSUE.

The Exigencies of the Republican Situa-Skinned.

The status of the great hide-tanning issue, upon which his excellency Governor J. B. Foraker appears to have staked the fortunes of the Republican party in this State, may now be defined with more or less accuracy. As the question whether or not the cuticle of a defunct convict was put to a utilitarian purpose in the way of establishing a new branch of the tanning industry may affect the destinies of the commonwealth for weal or woe, it is important to have the voters understand how this We may, therefore, proceed to consider Mr. Foraker's momentous issue in its various aspects.

It first appears in the keynote speech of Governor Foraker, wherein a crazy horse thief swears he saw Democratic officials cut strips of skin from the bodies of the dead convicts and make canes of them. Moreover his excellency had seen one of the canes and it smelled unpleasantly. The officials accused denied having embarked in this new in-dustry and the officials of the medical colleges who received the mortal remains of the convicts in question made affidavit that they got them with their hides intact. At this stage of the proeedings it appears therefore that nobody was skinned unless in a certain metaphorical sense it was Governor oraker himself.

The exigencies of the Republican sitnation, however, demanded that somepody should be skinned. The perpetuity of the Republican party was made to rest upon the proposition that Demo-erats skin convicts. The Republican party must be preserved. Therefore Governor Foraker and his agents set to work to demonstrate again that a convict was skinned and that a Democrat skinned him. If he was skinned a Democrat must have skinned him. The convict was skinned. He had to be, or the Republican party could not get on. Therefore a Democrat skinned him. Therefore the Democratic party is in favor of skinning convicts. Therefore the Republican party must prevail. Of course, no intelligent voter can stand out against this admirable logic.

As either no more convicts could be nduced to relate any more hide-tanning stories, or, what is more probable than that the author of this great issue per-ceived some reprehensible disposition in the public mind to scoff at the testimony of crazy convicts, an individual outside the walls was induced to contribute to the development of the hidetanning argument. This person was a tanner. He made affidavit that someody came to him and said he wanted a human hide tanned. He never tanned the hide, never saw the hide and didn't know who the man was who wanted it tanned. The man said the hide was that of Hartnett, the Cincinnati murlerer, who was hanged. Now it is worth while to pause here

and observe how admirably the hide At the first it appeared that two convicts were partly skinned and then that nobody was skinned. It being necessary for the good of the Republican party to have somebody skinned a man is found who says that a man told him that Hartnett, the Cincinnati murderer, was skinned, and that he had the hide. Whereas in the beginning the skinning process was only partial, now the whole hide is off. To be sure nobody saw the hide, nobody tanned it, but obviously the man who said he had it must have been a Democratic official, and if he was a Democratic official he must have skinned Hartnett, because the Republithe State and paid for by Republican can theory is that Democrats skin concampaign funds, we find the following: victs and the Democratic party is in avor of encouraging the tanning industry. A man said he had a human hide and that it was Hartnett's hide. Necessarily this man was a Demperatic official. and consequently must have skinned Hartnett, and conclusively. therefore, the Republican party must be

But now come the medical college officials making oath that they received Hartnett's body with the whole hide on it. Is not this fact, some unreasonable person may ask, fatal to Governor Foraker's great issue? Does not this statement knock the bottom out of it, so to

speak? Not at all. If Hartnett was not skinned somebody else must have been. Some convict was skinned, because he had to be for the good of the Republi-can party. Therefore he was skinned. Therefore the Democratic officials skinned him. Therefore the Democratic party is responsible for the skinning of convicts. "Facts" indeed! How can this admirable syllogism be affected by facts? It is quite independent of all facts whatsoever. What are facts, anyhow, when the Republican party has to have an issue? Shall the commonwealth go to everlasting smash while unreasonable people assail the great Repub-lican hide-tanning issue, which alone can save it, with vulgar quibbles about

No. Governor Foraker and his asso ciates who have sprung this great issue upon a patient and much-enduring peoe can afford to look with disdain upon all that sort of thing. They are not troubled about facts. They are not dismayed by denial or perplexed by in-consistency. Though nobody was skinned, it must nevertheless be true that they were Democratic officials who skinned him. Though the dead convict went into the pickle vat of the medical college with his hide on it is still evident that the Democrats must have tanned it. All this must be because the great hide-tanning issue upon which the Republican party proposes to save the State from rum requires it to be. In this proud position, and forti-tied by such incomparable logic, Gov-ernor Foraker and his associates are not assailed by any facts, doubts, de-nials, contradictions or inconsistencies whatever. - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One day toward the close of last win-ter's session of the Legislature, Hon. Seth Brown, the able and discerning Republican member from Warren Couny and Chairman of the House Finance Committee, said on the floor of the House: "I have a word to say, and I, say it in the way of warning to the Re-publican members on this floor. At the present rate it will be said, and said truthfully of this Legislature, that it was not only more extravagant than its was not only more extravagant than its Democratic predecessor, but the most recklessly extravagant legislative body that ever assembled in Ohio." In view of the fact that the Legislature "kept on" until it placed a deficiency of \$1. 08,956 63 upon the tax-payers of the State, even the most punctillious will admit that Mr. Brown spoke with the voice of prophecy. - Enquirer.

LET the workingmen remember that the Republican State administration has restored the contract plan of prison la-borin the penitentiary.

CAUSE OF EARTHQUKES.

Brief Condensation of the Theory Usually Accepted by Geologists. Major Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, says the explanation of earthquakes, usually ac-

cepted by geologists is something like The earth's surface is believed to be formed of a solid crust of rock of variable thicknesses in different regions. This crusts rests upon a material in a more or less fluid condition, so that it readily yields to agencies of deformation like water or molten iron. The reasons for believing that the interior is in a some-

what fluid condition are various. The most important are: 1. From very many observations made in mines, artesian wells, etc., it is discovered that there is an increase of temperature from the surface downward, and that this increase is so great that a degree of heat sufficient to melt all known rock is reached.

2. By certain geologic genesis certain rocks from below are brought to the surface in mountain building, and these rocks show evidence of having been greatly heated, and even of having beer

3. Molten matter in very large quan tities comes up from the interior of the earth through crevices and volcanic vents. Besides these lines of evidence there are many accessory facts which tell the same story. The interior of the earth is constantly oosing heat in a variety of ways. A small amount is probably conducted to the surface and radiated into space. A large amount o heat is conveyed from the interior through the agency of hot springs.

Such springs are found in many por-tions of the known earth, and in a few districts are very abundant. Through them much heat is conveyed from the interior to the surface, which is there radiated into space. The lavas that are brought up yield vast stores of heat, all of which is lost to the earth through radiation. The secular cooling which results from the above causes must necessarily diminish the magnitude of the earth, and as it shrinks the solid exterior crust must in some manner yield so as to conform to the lesser magnitude thus produced.

The stress produced upon the crust of the earth by the shrinking of the interior is modified by another class of agencies. The land surface of the earth is washed by rains and rivers, and in the aggregate large bodies of material are car-r ed away and deposited in the bottoms, which are gradually filled up, and espocially deposited along the shores of the sea. The unloading of land areas and the overloading of certain water areas, to a large extent, localizes it. Again, the fluid or plastic material of the interior changes its position beneath the crust of the earth and portions of it flow out as lava, thus an additional set of stresses is established. Thus stresses are established through the agency of a contracting interior through loading and unloading at the surface, and through the flow of interior matter to lava beds, where such matter is poured out upon the surface. The stresses produced by the various agencies thus described gradually become so great that at last the crust of the earth must yield, and earthquakes are produced.—Toledo Biade.

QUAKER MARRIAGES.

How They Were Conducted in the Early Days of the Society of Friends.

Before the Quakers could marry-that s, and remain in the society-the parties were required to attend a meeting and publicly announce their intention of being wedded. A committee was then appointed, which instituted inquiries to discover, among other things, whether the man was in a position to marry, and whether he was free from the claims of any earlier affection. They also in-quired into the state of his health, and whether his relations had any objec-tion to his marrying, and if not, if they saw reason to object to the wife he had chosen. A committee of women made similar inquiries regarding the girl, and were very particular in examining whether she had ever flirted unw sely or otherwise misconducted herself. the young couple had not sufficient means to marry upon was not considered in itself an insuperable bar, for the society, not having the fear of Malthus before its eyes, had a fund from which grants could be made toward furnishing. In very early times the parties were ex-pected to be accompanied by their parents, or at least to bring duly signed and witnessed assents from them, when they attended to announce their intention of getting married, but this was

soon given up.

On a date fixed, the parties were required to stand another meeting, when, after they had stated they were st ll in the same mind, and if the committees of inquiry had reported favorably. permiss on to marry was formally given,

and a day for the nuptials fixed. There was no approach to a formal ceremony at the wedding. After a period of worship—generally silent—the engaged pair stood up and took each other for better or worse; a cert ficate recording the fact was then read and signed by a number of witnesses, never less than twelve; then perhaps a few friends might be moved to speak, but if not, silent worship was resumed as caimly as if nothing of importance had just taken place.

Fox never lost an opportunity of im-

pressing on his followers the importance of having marriages duly witnessed and registered, for very early in the history of the society an event occurred which showed the necessity for these details. In England, unless the parents have married according to law, the children are, as every one knows, illegitimate. The primitive Quakers were in rather an awkward fix, for their consciences would not allow them to be married at church, and there was in those days no by-way to matrimony via a registrar's office. From about the year 1650 they had taken each other in the mauner described, and lest questions should arise, they had been studious that the certifi-cates should be largely signed. Some of the certificates are still in existence, and frequently bear the signatures of thirty or more witnesses. Still, the validity of the ceremony was constantly denied. The legality of these marriages was set at rest forever in 1662 by a case tried at Nottingham.—London Society.

was set at rest forever in 1662 by a case tried at Nottingham.—London Society.

Bismarck's Gratefulness.

Bismarck is not ungrateful. The other day, on going from Berlin to Babelsberg to see the Kaiser, he found he had lost the large lead-pencil he always carries in his pocket. He asked the conductor if he could lend him a pencil, but the conductor had none. An assistant, after fumbling in his pockets, found a fragment of a pencil about an inch long which he handed to the Chancellor. The following day a servant of Bismark's appeared at the depot and handed the assistant an elegant silver pencil bearing the date of the preceding day.—N. Y. Post.

DIVING FOR PEARLS.

The Business and a Useful Investion to Make It More Safe.

You know pearls are found in a shell fish, at the very bottom of the sea, and the little fish sticks to the rocks. We do not know certainly what those pearls are formed. There are several opinions on the subject, and you must read all about it in your natural history. I want to tell you something about the dangers of looking for these precious pearls, and then you will never see one that you will not think about the risk of human life which has led to its being found. It is between the island of Ceylon and Cape Comorin that pearl oysters are Montreal Witness.

omewhere in the length and breadth of our Our President—one day-to-be—
Plays "leap-frog" and "tag," with some is
whom the world
Will yet a great orator see;
For every swift hour that's speeding away,
Is helping to make the great men of some da

In various nooks 'neath our Star-Spangled flag.
Our future wise Senators sit,
In session round histories, grammars and slates,
With studious brows roughly knit:
And hearts all unconscious that they are to

Bright stars in America's proud destiny! Now, laddle, who knows but that you may

Now, ladge, who allowed the cone
one
Ofour country's brave, valiant men—
Its chief, or a maker of laws, or a son
Who'll bring glory by saber or pen?
A name may be yours which to ends of the
earth Will shine like a star o'er the land of your birth!

Who knows? So, my lad, train your energie For what they may yet have to do.

Be thorough! Let nothing be only half-done—
Say nothing half-honest, half-true!

Serve well in small things, however humble their state.

And then you'll be fitted to govern the great!

—Golden Luys.

"GOD BLESS THE BOYS." The Very "Good Joke" Which

Played on Old Widow Martin and the One She Played on the Boys. "I tell you, boys, I'm going to have ome fun to-night!" said Lionel Ross, overtaking four or five other boys who age street on their way home from school.

It was a warm, pleasant afternoon n spring. All nature seemed fresh and rejoicing. A slight spring shower of a few moments' duration had purified the air, brightened the green sward and the twigs, and inspired the robbins ally die young. They seldom can foland thrushes with spirited songs. Just low it more than ten years, and some and thrushes with spirited songs. Just low it more than the right sort of day to put a party of much less time. tired school-boys in a good humor with

themselves and all the world. "What are you going to do, Lionel?" asked one of the party.

"I mean to play a good joke on some ne," replied Lionel, laughing in a mysterious manner. "Going to play it on a boy or girl?" one asked.

'Neither," was the short reply. "Man or a woman? Or are you go ng to tease Lina Sydney's new dog? uestioned another.

"Neither the first nor the last." "Then it must be a woman. Come, Lionel, let us hear the plan; perhaps we can help."

Nothing bad, however; but no one shall ever find out who did it. I shall expect every one of you to meet me on sharp and bring spades.'

At a quarter before eight six boys

Well, I guess we are all here, so

"It is this," spoke Lionel. "This along the fence here, and I saw old food he eats. -Pansy. Widow Martin out in the garden trying to dig up a place to plant her onions; and just then (you know how she likes to talk to herself) I saw her she likes to talk to herself) I saw her lean on her spade to rest her back, and I heard her say: 'Oh, how I wish I had a dollar to hire a man to dig up this hard ground!' And then she went at it again. She didn't see me watching her, but I was, and I felt just as if I'd like to jump over the garden wall and do it for her; because she is so old and the she is so old an and do it for her; because she is so old and lame that it is impossible for ner to do it. Just then the bell rang and we went to school, but I formed a plan get back to the maternal apron was a to give her a surprise to-night, or to give her a surprise to-night, or question that sadly puzzled him rather to-morrow morning. So, shall Prince and Princess Henry, Samaritanwe commence?"
"Yes!" came from all quarters, and

"Now, the first one that speaks aloud or hits his spade against another goes over the fence towards home!

"All right!" and the spades were stuck into the soil. Several men and boys passed along the street, which was quite a distance from the garden; but, happily, no one saw them. An hour and a half passed, and the garden had been dug deeply and thoroughly; "impertinence" in giving so much truth to the prince and Princess.— "All right!" and the spades were had been dug deeply and thoroughly; "impertinence" and the rake had not been idle, either, trouble to the Pr for the fresh soil was raked fine and as Belfast Witness. nearly leveled as the iron teeth and s pair of willing hands could do it. borders were carefully graded and patted hard with the spades, and all along the edges the trespassers wrote

with their fingers: "Mrs. Patience Martin. Mapleton, "Onion beds," "Potato Department, 'Cabbage Square", and "Yours Truly. With light hearts and dirty shoes they leaped over the fence, and with little regard to military rules, the just going up to see her."
"spade brigade" marched up town and "Indeed! Well, I'm the attorney

But do you think that Mrs. Martin never knew who played the joke on her? Of course she did! She saw them her bedroom window all the while they were busy; and it nearly melted her old heart. Tears trickled down her wrinkled cheeks, and she was almost tempted to raise the window and thank them at once; but, kind old soul, she guessed their object, and wisely refrained from spoiling their "surprise."

But the next morning the school children were all looking over the fence and spelling out the rude capitals printed upon a board, and nailed up in the center of the garden. "God bless the boys."—Our Sabbath Home.

DIVING FOR PEARLS.

READING FOR THE YOUNG. mostly found. The strait in which the bed of oysters is situated is very dangerous from rocks and whiripools. The men who learn this business begin in men who learn this business begin in early youth, for it requires great practice and much courage. They have to exercise a great deal in diving, and see how long they can remain under water. The season commences in April, and weeks before, the divers begin to diet and rub themselves with oil. At sunrise they go in boats to the bank of pearl cysters, about five leagues from the contiters, about five leagues from the continent. Then the diver takes off his clothing, and under one arm fastens a sponge which he uses for breathing, and ties a plant before his mouth, which will not absorb the water. He puts a cord around his waist, the end of which is fastened to the boat, and puts a thirty-pound weight to his feet, in order to sink the faster. He takes a knife and a net, and plunges into the sea. He picks up the oysters as fast as possible. If he wants breath, he pulls the cord, and his companions draw him up. The oysters are laid upon the sand, exposed to sun and air. until the shells open. There are gen-erally found in them a dozen pearls, which are cleaned and prepared for sale. They brings a large sum, and the oyster shells are sold for mother-of-pearl. Before the divers go into the water they take oil into their mouths, which they discharge on reaching the bottom, and it makes the water clearer. Many accidents occur to these poor men. Some are seized by the inhabit-ants of the deep, and, sometimes rewere walking leisurely along the vil- maining too long in the water, they are strangled. Some divers have killed others at the bottom of the sea, because one would pick up the oyster which the other wanted. The best diver can remain under the water only about eight minutes generally, but some Indians have remained lifteen minutes. This

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During the last century, an invention was made for the help of divers; for the pearl fisherics. It resembled a bell, and the diver places himself in it. This bell is filled with air, and therefore prevents water from filling the inside of the machine as it falls into the sea. You will understand this if you will plunge the mouth of a little glass into a tub of water, when you will see that the water comes up only to a certain height in the glass. The bell is cov-ered with lead, to make it sink; at the bottom is a floor, and a seat, so the diver can work, sitting or standing, and, in good weather, he can read or write in his bell, at the bottom of the "Very well, replied Lionel, "I will let you help; and I can promise that every one of you will have a joily time."

We will, at the bottom of the sea. A glass window at the top gives him light, and a cock lets out the air which he has breathed. He can receive air without the water coming nd out who did it. I shall into the bell, by means of leather pipes, which reach up to the vessel ground at eight o'clock from which the bell is suspended. The sharp and bring spades."
"But, see here, Lionel," spoke up
Fred Morse, "I'd like to know what
hausted, another is let down. A leaden
mask was also invented, which
covers the head, and enables him to the joke is first."

"I'll tell at eight o'clock. Good leave the bell and go some distance in afternoon," and he turned towards the sea. This mask contains enough air to last some minutes, and has an air pipe communicating with the bell, and were lying on the grass in the play guides him back to it, that he may not ground, six spades stuck in the turf miss his way, which would of course hear by, while a rake was seen hanggo for pearls to the very bottom of the "Well, I guess we are all here, so deep, and remain more than an hour. what is all this racket about?" drawled When the diver finds that he must look at the full moon, which was flooding the country with a sea of mellow light. breathes, as a sick man recovering has afrernoon at recess I was walking to be cautious about the quantity of

A Pretty Story.

A very pretty story reaches us from like, resolved on restoring the little wanderer to the fold, and set out with in a moment they were climbing the fence.

"Now, the first one that speaks wanderer to the lota, and set to was the park. As the boy was tired the Prince mounted him on his shoulder, and "so to Windsor." Before, aloud or hits his spade against another goes over the fence towards home!" Princess Beatrice took the boy into a commanded Superintendent Lionel. "And I want all the clods knocked fine." and the spades were "All right!" and the spades were stock into the soil. Saveral many with a huge bag of comfits for his stay-at-home brothers and sisters. The

DIVIDING THE ESTATE.

An Agreeable and Amicable Arrange ment Between Two Lawyers.

"Ah, good-morning, Mr. Skineur." remarked Lawyer Fleecem, as he met his fellow lawyer on the street. "I hear old Richfield died last night." "Yes," responded the other; "I am

for his son. Can't we make a little something out of this?" Lawyer Skineur stroked his chin re-

flectively.
"I think we might," he said. "I'll advise Miss Richfield to contest the will. I'll tell her that her brother has no right to half the estate, and that if she will only go to court she might as well have it all."

well have it all."

"Um—yes; and I'll defend it for her brother. But suppose I am defeated?"

"Then appeal it."

"And if you're defeated?"

"Why, I'll appeal it."

"But when it gets to the highest court?"

"Oh, well; we'll have the estate our-selves, then, and we'll divide it."—

Chicago Rambler.